Little Lord Panntierey. BIJOU THEATRE— 8—A Midnight Bell. CASINO-8-Nady. PALYS THEATRE-8:15-Samson and Dalilah. OCESTADER'S-S:15-Minstrels. EDEN MUSEZ—Wax Tablesur. BRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Natural Gas. BANBIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—8—The Grip.

LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15—The Marquise. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—2 and 8—Barnum's Circus SQUARE THRATRE- 8:30-Capt. Swift. NIBLO'S-8-Romeo and Juliet. OAKLAND PARK, N. J.-Baseball. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-May Queen.
PROCTOR'S 23D-ST. THEATRE-S-The County Fair
STANDARD THEATRE-S-The Beston Howard Athe-

STAR THEATER— 8-Joec THEATRE S-Jocelyn.

N SQUARE THEATRE S-A Woman's Stratage: UNION SQUABE THEATRE—8—A Woman STH-AVENUE THEATRE—8—A Gold Mina 14TH STREET THEATRE—8—An Iron Croed

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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Considerable distress prevails along the Panama Canal . General Boulanger and Prince Victor Napoleon were in conference. === The treasury of Quebec is empty.

Domestic.-Considerable damage was done in the South by the storm of wind, hail and rain; the United States ship Pensacola was sunk at her dock in Portsmouth, Va. ____ No lives were lost in the fire at Savannah, Ga. == The Assembly Railroad Committee completed its amendments to Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. The cashier of a bank in Anoka, Minn., disappeared with \$100,000. = Oklahoma boomers threatened to destroy bridges of railroad lines into the territory to be opened to settlers. City and Suburban.-Three men arrested on

charge of instigating the attempt to plow up Stevenson's brewery in February. = Rudolph V. Martinsen, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, returned from Europe, claiming to control more of the road's stock and bonds Messrs. Gould and Sage. = An old man, out of work, committed suicide in Central Park, laying the blame for his misfortunes on the Knights of Labor. == The Brooklyn baseball club defeated the Jersey City nine by a score of 15 to 6. == Flames in a lath factory in Williamsburg caused a loss of \$20,000; several persons Baron Erlanger, who has come to America to inspect his system of railroads, taiked of his plans for the tour. - Felix Adler found with the programme for the celebration of the Inaugural centennial. === The mate of a Norwegian bark shot and killed a boarding-house runner who tried to entice sailors from the ves-Several men seriously injured in an accident on the Pelham Park horse railroad

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, and warmer. Temperature yes. terday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 40; a crage,

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIBUNE mailed to them for 90 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.55 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

To build or not to build seems to be the question uppermost in the minds of yachtsmen in relation to the challenge sent by Lord Dunraven. If the matter could be left to a popular vote, the verdict would doubtless be almost unanimously in favor of giving Mr. Burgess another chance to show what he can do.

It was not a Samoan cyclone which smote Norfolk on Saturday, and the United States war vessel sunk at the Navy Yard there will probably be raised and restored. Still, it was a good deal of a blow, and, taken with the snowfall over the region from Pittsburg to Raleigh. the storm was more in harmony with one's ideas of February than of April. Unlike most of the weather disturbances which we experience on the Atlantic Coast, this one did not come within the range of the Signal Service observations in the Far West, but appears to have developed on Friday night almost on the line of the Alleghanies, and to have acquired intensity very suddenly. High winds continued along the coast yesterday: and as the storm-centre moves out toward Nova Scotia to-day on its ocean voyage, there will be a chance for further mischief.

It is rather late in the day to listen to suggestions as to the way in which the Washingon Centennial should be celebrated. The programme has now been arranged in all its ntial features, and in the three weeks that remain before April 30 attention will be concentrated on working out the details. With Professor Adler's criticisms on the military parade and the Centennial Ball, we do not sume there will be any general agreement; but there is some force in his assertion that the literary portion of the celebration is too limited. The danger on such an occasion, however, is in overdoing rather than underdoing matter of oratory, and the committee, if bey have erred at all, have probably erred in a ection for which they will be readily forgiven. The important point to keep in mind that it is not merely the centennial of Washington's inauguration that is to be celebrated. but a far more important event, namely, the establishment of constitutional government.

So much interest is felt in the question of rapid transit in this city that the proceedings of the Legislature for the next few days will be closely scrutinized. Mayor Grant's Rapid-Transit bill is to be taken up in the Senate tomorrow and in the Assembly on Wednesday. Senate Railroad Committee presents it in the form in which it was sent to Albany, but | country for more profitable work. On the Assembly two to one Republican. The new

in the corresponding Assembly committee sweeping amendments were made. In order that the precise character of these may be made perfectly clear to the people of New-York, the text of the amended sections before considered. Perhaps the hardest conundrum and after the committee had taken action is furnished by our Albany correspondent. It of the Canadian manufacturers, who hunger for is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will regard only the best interests of this city in acting upon this momentous question. That New-York will not be wholly given over to the hands of the spoilers, however, is made certain by the Governor's statement that he will approve no bill that does not receive the indorsement of Mayor Grant.

POINTS FOR THE LEGISLATURE. 1. The Senate ought to pass the Excise Commission bill this week. Every member of that body must be as well prepared to vote upon it now as he will be later. The provisions of the measure have been thoroughly discussed; no regard either to underlying principle or details. It has been intimated that two or three Republicans will join hands with the Democrats for the purpose of killing the bill. The rumor badly needs confirmation. It is scarcely credible that there are Republican Senators so bent upon political suicide as to take the responsibility of defeating this great reform measure behind which is the public sentiment of the

State. 2. The Assembly has resolved to consider the leading prison bills this week, and there is no reason why the best one of them should not be passed and sent to the Senate before the weekly recess is taken. The Savery bill, all things considered, would seem to be the best. It makes adequate provision for keeping the prisoners at work and for preventing prison industry from coming into disastrous competition with outside labor. The last Legislature so poorly discharged its duty toward the prisons that an extra session was made necessary. There must be no occasion for an extra session business in that thoroughfare. A pier bridge this year.

3. The conference committees reported in favor of an appropriation of \$660,000 for the canals. All attempts to increase the amount ought to be resisted. The radical canal men, who hold that too much money for canal purposes is just enough, are clamoring for A bridge at a height of 140 feet would in-\$1,000.000, and an effort may be made to logroll the appropriation through at that figure. The considerable sum of \$100,000 has already been appropriated in a separate bill for "bottoming out" the canals, and \$660,000 is as much more as there is any warrant for spending this city will ever consent to the construction in one season-Mr. Hill being Governor and 4. A bill is pending which appropriates

\$2,500,000 for the completion of the Capitol. On general principles it is the part of ordinary wisdom and economy to finish what has once been begun with as little delay as possible; but in view of the ceiling investigation, do our law-makers believe that their constituents are in a mood at this time to pay out that immense sum for such a purpose? To make the appropriation is to increase the tax-rate. Is it well to increase the tax-rate this year? It is understood that the Governor will bend all his energies next fall to the work of electing a Democratic Legislature, especially a Democratic Senate. A higher tax-rate will inure to his advantage, even though the increase

is entirely legitimate. 5. The bill providing for compulsory education has been reported, but with important amendments. This measure was prepared by a learned and experienced eductor, and has the indorsement of the Superintendents of the Public Schools of the State, than whom no body of men are more competent to decide what such a piece of legislation ought and ought not to contain. It is claimed that one of the amendments agreed to in committee destroys one of the best features of the act as introduced. The compulsory education law now on the statute books has remained a dead letter ever since it was enacted. It would be a great misfortune to repeat the mistake.

MR. WIMAN ON CANADIAN OPINION. In his speech before the Board of Trade at genuine undertaking, should such ever be Portland, Me., on March 30, Mr. Erastus geriously contemplated. Wiman set forth more fully and strongly than any one else has yet done, on either side of the boundary, the influences which resist political union of Canada with the United lature will adjourn this week, having fastened States. On many accounts it is important that upon every morsel of political power or patthe facts should be understood, and the testimony of one so well qualified to judge will not be passed without consideration. Mr. Wiman cials, of whose fidelity or qualification there writes a new and valuable page of history in a was no question, have been passed, and Demosingle suggestion that "not the least important cratic partisans appointed in their stead, but effect of the American Revolution was that that is a trifle compared with other changes. Great Britain was taught how to treat a colony. Bills repealing election and registration laws,

. . . The result of the changed colonial polsubstitution of liberality and kindness for interference and despotism." As a changing ancient districts, for the avowed consequence there exists in Canada a feeling of loyalty which, Mr. Wiman says, Americans licans to elect a majority of the Legislature rarely estimate at its full value.

The Provinces were largely peopled by loyalists, who went out from the States because they could not agree to the result of a revolution which they held a rebellion. Ever since immigration from Great Britain has been of persons who had two countries open to them, and deliberately chose Canada with its institutions, rather than the United States with its marvellous material progress. But in Mr. yet the Congressional districts have not been Wiman's opinion, "more powerful still has been altered, the managers having failed to agree the influence in Quebec of the Church of Rome." Curiously, too, the secret society of Orange- though it is barely possible that some Demomen, more powerful in Canada than anywhere cratic member hesitates to vote for a measure else in the world, is as bitterly opposed to po- which would be clearly contrary to the intent of litical union with the United States as the the constitution. An apportionment having Catholic Church itself; "bitterly opposed to once been made since the last census, the partieach other, they gladly unite in antagonism to sans who suppose that they have stolen the any withdrawal of British supremacy." Then Legislature for many years to come ought to the official class, with its titles and emol- be content to wait until the census of next uments, is powerful; and the monetary influ- year has been taken. ence of six hundred and fifty millions of British capital invested in Canada is enor- ures brings no blush to the cheeks of an ordimous; and the commercial ties between British nary Democrat of New-Jersey. He has conand Canadian merchants are strong. Add that vinced himself that any act of injustice, any Americans have been sadly represented by their fraud or any crime is entirely excusable, if done 'boodlers" and other fugitives, and it is not for the sake of the party. It is this callous difficult to see that much antagonism of feeling indifference of the ordinary Democrat to all naturally exists.

It is evident, however, that Mr. Wiman finds | couraged the partisan managers to steps which, the influence of Canadian manufacturers more in most other States, would be dreaded for powerful than all these, and that influence, he their effect on public opinion. Yet there may thinks, is adverse to an open competition with be, even in New-Jersey, some Democrats not manufacturers of this country. Canadian man- of the ordinary sort, who will resent these acts ufacturers, he says, set up the plea of loyalty of this shameless Legislature. It would not to Great Britain, though it does not prevent require a very large number of them to produce them from imposing duties against British im- important results. A change of one Democrat ports which compete with them. If all these in twenty will certainly turn the scale, and if obstacles are correctly stated, it must be ad- the Prohibitionists who have been helping the mitted that Mr. Wiman has much reason for party of the liquor saloons cease to do so, a thinking a century may pass before Canadian much smaller change would revolutionize the opinion will favor political union.

without some hesitation. The authorities of in Burlington, 625 in different districts of Esthe Catholic Church, for instance, have not sex, 50 in the third district of Hudson, 30 each expressed antagonism but leaning toward po- in the third of Mercer and the first of Midlitical union, if they have been correctly quot- dlesex, 210 in the first and third of Moned. Hostility to American institutions is so mouth, and 70 in Somerset, would have beaten little felt by the Catholic inhabitants of Quebec | twelve Democratic Assemblymen who were

United States is not easily understood, when their recent indignation at the action of the Canadian Government on the Jesuit bill is of all is that presented by the reported attitude a share in the largest and most profitable market in the world, and who strive incessantly. through measures of restriction which they induce the Canadian Government to adopt against imports from the United States, to bring about relaxation in their favor of the duties which now debar them from participation in the trade of this country. It is hard to understand why, under such circumstances, they should prefer to be perpetually confined to the Canadian market.

BRIDGING THE NORTH RIVER.

The need of a closer connection between Manhattan Island and the shore of New-Jersey Senator can need further enlightenment in has long been apparent, and the question whether the connection should be furnished by a bridge or a tunnel has often been asked. but never satisfactorily answered. Interest in the subject has been revived by the bill introduced by Assemblyman Greene, of Orange County, especially as the stand taken upon it in the Assembly the other day indicates its passage in that body at no distant date.

As between a bridge and a tunnel, there is something to be said in favor of each. If a bridge is to be constructed, it is perfectly evident that there are limitations and conditions that the public good imperatively demands compliance with. A pier in the middle of the North River would be so serious an obstruction to navigation that it is not conceivable that any body of intelligent legislators should even think of authorizing it. It was well said in the Assembly that it would have the same effect on river traffic that a post in Broadway would have upon is simply preposterous. Furthermore, no bridge can be permitted at a height that can by any possibility interfere with navigation. The commerce of the city is too important a factor in its life and welfare to allow the slightest risk to be taken in this direction. evitably prove a serious obstruction, since there are many vessels entering our harbor which would be compelled to house their topmasts in order to pass beneath it. Once more, we do not believe that the people of of a bridge that will require a wide strip of Mr. Shanahan Superintendent of Public Works. land to be taken in a populous neighborhood in order to furnish a land approach, and that may demand a block of land for the purpose of a terminal station.

These things will doubtless be admitted without a moment's hesitation by every one who reflects upon the subject. One project for bridging the North River has been broached which steers clear of all these objections; and only one, so far as we are aware, unless the cost is carried up to an enormous figure. That is the plan for swinging a bridge from Washington Heights to the corresponding eminence on the Jersey shore. There would be no difficulty about clearing the river at a sufficient height to leave navigation uninterrupted; no mid-river pier would be needed for a suspension bridge; no long approaches would be required; and the railroads centring in Jersey City, Hoboken and Weehawken could readily be brought to the western terminus, while from the eastern connection could be made with the New-York Central system and the heart of the city reached at the Grand Central Station, which would thus become the distributing-point for passengers going West and South as well as East and North. While we do not believe there is much probability of the Greene bill becoming a law, it is well to have the conditions governing any plan for bridging the North River distinctly understood. Especially is it desirable to prevent the granting of any charter for speculative purposes, which would simply prove an obstacle in the way of a

PARTISANSHIP IN NEW-JERSEY. It is supposed that the New-Jersey Legisronage within the State that the majority could reach. Special bills to oust Republican offiby which it has been hoped to restrict fraud of Great Britain has been the in some measure, have been passed by the votes of every Democratic member. Bills purpose of making it impossible for Repubeven if they have a majority of the votes in the State, appear to Democrats to insure them thirty-seven out of sixty members of the Assembly. Counties have been changed for the express purpose of altering their political complexion; thus the addition of a strong Democratic township to Morris County is expected to give the repealer of the local option law a chance in that county at the next election. As precisely about the division of the booty,

The recapitulation of these partisan measconsiderations of right or wrong which has en-State.

Yet it is not easy to accept this testimony As to the Legislature, a change of 150 votes that great numbers of them have come to this elected last fall, and thus would have made the

other hand, the hostility of Orangemen to the districting makes the task more difficult at some points, but necessarily weakens the Democrats correspondingly elsewhere, as they will discover when they come to the test. If only 1,165 more votes would have carried two-thirds of the Assembly last fall, it is safe to say that 1,200 more, in the right districts, would carry at least a majority at the next election, even if no change should take place in the attitude of the Prohibition voters.

But the act which endangers Democratic prospects most seriously is the repeal of the Local Option law. Not only the Prohibitionists who are intelligent and sincere, but the thousands of Democrats who actually voted for no license and carried several Democratic counties last year, and other Democrats of the same opinion in other counties, are likely to consider the acts of a partisan majority in no friendly spirit. The votes thrown away for General Fisk last fall would have sufficed to give the pounds represents the difference in average weight Republicans a majority in the State; a part of them with the Democrats who voted for no license in several counties would equally suffice. The open alliance of the Democratic managers with the liquor-dealers may yet cost the party more than all the advantages it has hoped to secure by its desperate measures.

A CORRESPONDENTS IDEA.

A gentleman living in this city and an old subscriber to The Tribune sends us a letter concerning the evolutionary changes now working themselves out in the New-Yorker. He writes:

selves out in the New-Yorker. He writes:

I have felt much interested in the subject of the modifications being brought about in us by the elimatic and elevated-roadic (if I may be permitted to coin a word) conditions under which we are compelled to live. Your idea that we shall eventually develop arms four or five feet in length seems to me in a measure probable, as obviously the man in an elevated car who can readily lay hold of the ventilators will have a better chance for life that the passenger mercey suspended to a swinging and uncertain strap, and therefore by the law of the survival of the fittest the time will come when every New-York man will be able to slip bis arm through the lamp supports in the cars and fide with almost absolute safety. This, I say, seems reasonable at first sight, but will not another cause, namely, able at first sight, but will not another cause, name! the great pressure to which we are subjected in bein crowded in the cars so that the company can make crowded in the cars so that the company can make a living and keep out of the poorhouse, cause our bodies to elongate fully as rapidly in proportion as will our arms? Plainly it is the short, rotund man who suffers the greatest miseries in the, as it were, hydraulicly packed cars, while the long, slender man is comparatively free from pain. May not the New-York man of the future considerably resemble a long and attenuated stovening? and attenuated stovepipe? There seems to us to be food for thought in the

idea so ingeniously put forward by our correspondent. No one who is daily compressed in the cars of our slevated system, which some humorist, whose name for the moment escapes us, has called rapid transit, but has felt that the New-Yorker of the future must be a very different creature from the one of to-day, though the theory of the stovepipe man may be rather startling to him at first. Indeed, it seems to us, and we feel certain that any man who has ever ridden from McComb's Dam Bridge to the Battery with the elbow of an unknown man working about in his four-in-hand tie, will agree with us that the New-Yorker of the future will not be apt to develop the rounded and in a measure graceful outlines of the stovepipe, but rather that he will be considerably gnarled and twisted, owing to the inequality of the pressure on different parts. Another thing which will greatly modify his development is that a man must so frequently stand on the edge of the crowd next to the seats, with his feet in the nisle and his head resting against the side of the car, owing to the fact that, from the very nature of things, the company can pack more feet on the floor than attached bodies in the space directly above. Indeed, the seats placed along the sides of the cars are among the worst things the passenger has to contend We cannot understand why it has never occurred to the company to remove them, especially as it would cost little, and they might very likely be sold to the city for use in the parks.

One thing that the company should be warned of is that, when the elongated race of men our correspondent believes will result from the system is fully developed, it may find that it will be obliged to provide higher cars, modelled something on the plan of the travelling cars now provided for circus giraffes. In fact, it would seem that the future race of New-Yorkers may to a certain extent resemble this tall and haughty quadruped. The giraffe's peculiarly lengthened physique was brought about by his eccentric habit of dining on the leaves of lofty trees, for, being a poor climber, he has been forced to reach; and the New-York pelled to reach after straps as far above his head | manufacture in the pipes where it belongs. as are the leaves of the giraffe's favorite tree above

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

the rear car of a limited express has to do with the purposes and progress of the passengers. There had been money enough to permit a volume of ioans much exceeding the greatest ever known until within a few weeks, and yet stocks had declined. Then there came a shrinkage of \$1,200,000 in steadily rose after Monday until the last fifteen minutes on Saturday, when the " bad bank statement" served as an excuse for some selling, and vet the net advance was \$1 31 per share for the week. But money was really cheaper and more abundant at the end than earlier in the week The apprehended outgo of gold did not come, though exchanges had been close to the exporting noint. The subscriptions for the Russian loan many times over at Paris, the very centre of recent disturbance, showed that large amounts of capital were still awaiting employment. The ourchase of \$3,000,000 bends by Secretary Windom at 108 and 129 disclosed his readiness to take both classes and large amounts at figures not before accepted. In short, all the conditions of the

money market favored the rise in stocks, which had been expected as a sequence when the possible pinch about the 1st of April was passed in safety. But there were other influences which favored The exports of wheat, with the decline to 861-4 cents for April, continued to increase, and for the last week of March had been nearly as large as for the three weeks preceding. Shipments of corn were also large, and in four weeks of March amounted to 7,505,344 bushels, against 1,869,427

bushels last year, so that as to value the exports of breadstuffs were about as large as in March, 1888. The cotton movement was far greater, exceeding last year's by about 220,000 bales for the month, and the exports of provisions were large. Thus the value of exports from New-York was \$34,070,682 for the four weeks, against \$25,901,-538 last year, a gain of 31 1-2 per cent, and while much of the increase was due to the storms of last year, the fact remains that the excess of imports over exports for the month cannot have been large. The returns of railroad earnings must be interpreted in the light of the same extraordinary interruption and of the great Burlington and Quincy strike last year, so that the gain of 12.29 per cent loes not seem remarkable. On eighty-two roads for three weeks, and forty-four for the fourth week of March, the aggregate earnings were \$18,-221,446, against \$16,227,618 last year. But this fact, with the recent agreement between the Burlington and sorthern and other lines and the settlement reported from Boston on Saturday, give reason to look for better results hereafter,

A curious state of facts is presented by the bank learings, for they have not only been large, but have increased out of all proportion to other records of business movements. With smaller trading in stocks, exchanges here are larger than last year; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago ast week they were 14.2 per cent larger, while the aggregate at thirty-six other cities was but 5.7 per cent larger than last year. Blizzard interruption had ceased at this time in 1888, and the decrease in clearings for the month of March was only 8 per cent from 1887, while the increase now is 14 per cent at all cities outside New-York.

It is true that all this year the increase has be greater at the centres of speculation than else where; for three months the gain at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago has been 14 per cent, and at all other points not quite 9 per cent. But these payments of money have been increasing out of proportion to railroad earnings, which for the quarter show a gain of less than 9 per cent, notwithstanding the advance of more than 10 per cent in rates since last year; or of railroad tonnage, which appears to indicate but little increase; or of consumption of iron, coal, wool or cotton. If it be concluded that trading has increased rather than production or quantity of goods transported, the inference may be of importance.

The prices of commodities fell as stocks rose. Wheat dropned 2 1-2 cents, but corn rose 1 cent, and oats a quarter, and cotton a sixteenth. The receipts and exports of cotton have diminished of late to about last year's figures, but the aggregate in sight is over 105,000,000 pounds more than last year to date, of which about 74,000,000 of bales. Oil lost 1 cent for the week, pork 25 cents per barrel, lard 10 cents and sugar 7 cents per 100 lbs, but copper was stronger upon reports of some agreement, nature not stated, between French operators and mining companies. Wool has declined three tenths of a cent per it since March 1, but Texas and New-Mexican varieties are a little stronger. The market for iron indicates more pressure to realize from some quarters, though rail producers have increased the allotment 200,000 tons, and the quotation is \$27 to \$27 50. In the coal market no improvement is seen, nor can anybody perceive how serious decline is to be prevented, if production continues to exeeed consumption and stocks continue to accumulate. The prices of all commodities have declined on the average a little over 2 per cent since March 1, and the average usually falls between May 1 and July 1. Regarding the prospects of business, statistical

records are rarely of as little use as they are likely to be just now. For forces of the greatest magnitude are about to operate-so important that comparisons with the past may have scarcely any reasonable application. The admission of four States has accelerated settlement, production and trade over an area of 365,000 square miles, more than seven times that of the State of New-York. A change of Administration has insured important modifications in the construction of the tariff, affecting all the great industries. Certainty that protection is to be maintained for years has powerfully stimulated development, especially at the South. The workings of the Interstate act, with railroads organized to aid its enforcement, are to be tried for the first time. A remarkably early season gives promise of very large crops. All these influences materially change the conditions of trade, though they may not necessarily promote trade or speculation at all points.

The Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have peen making some sensible suggestions in regard to the management of trains at suburban stations where a great amount of business is done. Recently a young man lost his life by jumping off tzuin before it had come to a standstill, and attempting to cross the other track, on which a train that was not to stop at that station was . running at a high rate of speed. There are two recommendations made by the Commissioners which are valuable and they are applicable elsewhere than in the vicinity of Boston. One of them is that at stations of this sort there should be a strong fence between the tracks so as to make it impossible for passengers to leave the train on the side next the other track. This fence should run the whole length of the platform and a short distance beyond. It is obvious that this precaution would have prevented the accident in nuestion. But in addition, the Commissioners could have gates on the platform of every car and would insist on having those on the inner side of the train closed during all the time that he train is in use. There is no reason why this recommendation should not be embodied in law. Both of these suggestions, if acted upon, would doubtless prevent the loss of some lives at least,

The Board of Electrical Control were told the other day that on the occasion of an explosion in an electrical conduit the cover of a manhole was blown upon the roof of a neighboring house. Whether this thing is likely to become common we do not venture to predict; but it will obviously e a wise precaution for house-owners along the line of electrical subways to get their roofs ironclad or copper-bottomed, or in some other way made proof against a fusilade of manhole covers man certainly has more cause for a decided change, when the underground system gets in full operain bodily shape than had the giraffe, being subject- tion. This is, of course, unless the gas companies ed to great lateral pressure and constantly com- make up their minds to keep the gas which they Both of the Republican papers in Allany, " The

Journal" and "The Express," sharply criticise Mr. Le Roy, the Republican Assemblyman from the IVth Albany District, for voting against the Crosby The money market had as much to do with Excise bill. "The Journal" accused him of havousiness prosperity last week as a buzzing fly in ing "grossly misrepresented his constituents," while "The Express" remarks that "his first term in the Assembly should be his last." "The Buffalo Express" is equally outspoken in regard to the two Republican Assemblymen from Eric County, Andrus and Baker, who went on record against the measure in question. These three officials, toloans and \$4,000,000 in surplus, but stocks gether with Little, of Niagara, and Smith, of this city, the other two members who were elected by Republican votes and deserted their party on the excise vote, ought to be permanently retired to private life. Certainly the Republican party never again can trust them.

What nonsense this is! An attempt is now being made to show that Mr. Cleveland would still be President if he hadn't taken a sleigh-ride March 3, 1885. The sleighing party numbered thirteen, and thirteen is an unlucky number-that's the argument. A large number of unanswerable observations might be made in reply. For example: Is not this Republic of ours the most prosperous and highly favored Nation that the sun ever shone upon? Of course it is. And yet the original States, the fathers and mothers and guardians of all that came after, numbered thirteen. The thirteen idiot must go.

It is not a little singular that the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, now in session in this city, is unable to determine whether it is eighty-nine or ninety-nine years old. There has been a preliminary investigation, but the point is so obscure that the matter has been referred to a committee, which will report a year hence. When a man gets so far advanced in years as eighty-nine or ninety-nine, failing memory might furnish a reasonable excuse for doubt as to the length of time he has lived, though it rarely happens that a person forgets his age. In the case of a formally organized body holding regular annual sessions it would have seemed, antesedently, utterly impossible that such a question could arise. But here it is, all the same, and there is nothing to do but to uncover the musty records and get at the facts. The Conference is an ancient and an honorable body, any way, and ten years more or less will not make any vital difference to it.

The bill making it a misdemeanor to sell cigars, igarettes or tobacco to children under sixteen years of age was gassed by the New-York Assembly last week. Of course it is aimed primarily at cigarette-smoking by growing boys, and every friend of good morals and good health in the rising generation must heartily desire to see that habit roken up. Whether such a law can be enforced is an open question, but keepers of cigar-shops are, as a rule, amenable to the force of public opinion, and will probably make little effort to indulge in illegal sales.

The Ontario Legislature adjourned the other day in rather a boisterous manner. In fact, so animated and informal were the farewell exercises that "The Toronto Globe" feels constrained to remark in commenting upon them : " It is not less painful for a statesman to be struck upon his left ear with the report of the Auditor-General than to be crushed at some public meeting with

floures actfully collected from its tell-tal Our people are not all of one mind in to the question of annexing Canada to the United statesman will flow from every American he

PERSONAL.

The President and Mrs. Harrison entertained Gen-ernor and Mrs. Alger, of Michigan, and the First As-sistant Postmaster-General and Mrs. Clarkson at din-ner at the White House last evening.

Major J. W. Powell, of the United States Geo logical Survey, and Senator Hawley will be among the lecturers at Wesleyan University next term, John Bright was a total abstainer from but was fond of good cigars.

> Miss Dorothy Phillips and Mr. Edward Hilton, ar to be married at Washington on April 23.

The old Beethoven house at Bonn is to be trans Senator Hoar is about to move from the house

which he has occupied at Washington for many years "John Strange Winter" does all her literary work n a little room at the top of her high house at Putney The room is furnished with Spartan simplicity. There sonly one table, a chair and a rug in the room, which she has enamelled in blue herself. It is warmed by an asbestos stove, and here, overlooking the river, all the novels which pass so many pleasant hours away, are written. M. Paul du Chaillu, is travelling for his health in

North Africa.

Mr. Willie Collins has just recovered from attack of bronchitts.

Sir John Millais has been commissioned to pa the portrait of Mr. Gladstone that the Liberals of Canada have decided to present to the National Liberal Club. The nomination of the artist was left by the subscribers to Mr. Gladstone. The portrait when finished will occupy one of the panels in the great distance.

Mr. Erastus Corning has presented to the State of New-York a rare collection of birds which has been placed on exhibition in Geological Hall at Albany. It was formerly a portion of his own private coil It was formerly a portion of his own private cells, tion, of which the other part was sold. There are about seventy-eight birds, nearly all being found in this State. Among the foreign birds are many resentatives from Africa and South America. There is the golden trogon, the ruby topaz and a red-breasted drove from the United States of Colombia. The collection also embraces a very fine specimen of the great northern loon. The work of preparing the birds was by Hurst, Webster and Ward. Mr. Corning has also presented to the State a raccoon, and a large has also presented to the State a raccoon, and a larg and very valuable collection of rare insects.

THE TALE OF THE DAY.

What is the matter with Worcester, Mass. ? Some of the friends of Mayor Roche, of Chicago, say that he was defeated largely by the circulation of the report that he was born in a very pleasant town.

A Very Close Friend.—Travis—Oldmanson is one e your closest friends, isn't he? De Smith—Yes; I never could get a red out of him.— (Burlington Free Press. If all the railroads that are talked of in North

Carolina were actually built, there would be very little room for crops. All the same, North Carolina is on the eve of a great industrial epoch. In natural resources and salubrity of climate, it is surpass few States in the Union. And if its advantages were better known, it would soon fill up with a very destrable class of citizens.

Papa (that is to be)—You make a draft of your plans after marriage, George, and submit it to me.
George—I thought I'd leave that to your generosity; sir. About fifty thousand will do, though. I'll draw when we get to Paris.—(Chicago Journal. Now that the baseball men have arrived, perhaps

politics will get a little rest. A free and indepe press will soon be deep in the discussion of two and three " baggers," " daisy cutters" and so forth; and lusty freemen will soon be sitting on pine boards, shouting, "Go, you duffer, you've got to go."

shouting, "Go, you duffer, you've got to go."

The following petition of a strapping young Brahmin will give some idea of what education of the approved State pattern is doing for India:

"To the Great Gentlemen—Sirs—I, Sabbarayan Putter, son of Ventakisevara Putter, a native of Pygatri village, Neilunad Amsan, Wynaad Taiuk, am a poor and patiend man. My father Venkatisevara Putter, and my mother and others died when I was very young (when I was, six or seven years old) as I had not any one to support me after that, and to edicate me well. I was nourished up to this time by the kindness of great gentleman, and by the slender means which my father left for me. Now as I have no any one to assist me, I myself have determined to have a small house and a wife, for which I most humbly beg the great gentleman of your Ranke to fulfil my desire. As I am a pattent man it is well known for outward and inward appearance that I am unable to earn by bodily labour. The names of those great gentleman who assist me at this difficult time will be remembered for the whole my life, and pay to God of their feiture benefit, and hope God will return a pice for the assistance they will show to me. I am twenty years old."—(St. James's Gazette.

The idea that Kentucky vendettas never end is a

The idea that Kentucky vendettas never end is a mistake. They always end promptly when the last man is killed.

Found Her Out.—Nora—Av ye plaze, Mim, Oi kim ter give ye warnin' Oi'm goin' ter lave ye at th' ind o' th' munt."

th' munt."

Mistress—Why, what's amise, Nora?

Mistress—Why, what's amise, Nora?

Nora—Ye air a decaying liddy, Mim. Oi giv ye distinchtly ter conderstand Oi nivir wurked out save in th' bist similies, an' Oi don't see yer name in th' Foor-Hoondrid at all, Mim."—(The Epoch. Daniel Baugh, of Scottsburg, Ind., is a hundred years old and a very remarkable man. This last winter

he chopped all the firewood for his son, who is feeble with old age. His eyesight is as good as ever, and he frequently shoulders a gun and goes hunting. On his hundredth birthday last week he danced a jig. Her Appetite Caught Him.—Ed.—Why did you marry

Miss Elsie!

Al.—Because she's no fraud. I asked her at the ball what I should get her from the supper table.

Ed.—Well!

Al.—And she said instead of cream and jelly. "Bring me some rare roast beef, a little chicken said and a bottle of claret."-(The Epoch.

The town of Plymouth, Mass., has voted \$1,500 toward the celebration in that town of the dedication of the National monument to the Pilgrims

A Boy who had caught a Rat in a Trap was about to Dispatch it by Drowning when the Rodent began Bowalling his sad Fate and pathetically inquired:

"Have I ever injured you that you seek my Life!"
"Never," was the reply.

"Would you be the Loser by restoring me to Liberty!"

erty !"
Not at all."
"Not at all."
"Then why not turn me loose? You seem to Feel
"Then why not turn me loose? You seem to Feel

for me."

"That's exactly the Trouble," replied the Boy.

"Pather has been scattering Poison all over the cellar, and I'm afraid you will get some of it and Die a Lingering Death. I'm doing the Mercy Act by Drowning you."

Moral.—When a Citizen who "hasn't done nothing at all' is run in by the Police it saves him from committing Burglary or Murder.—(Detroit Free Press.

Joseph Clark says that there is not one well-governed city in the land. But as he admits that he has not voted for eight years, he is hardly in a position to criticise other citizens for permitting this state of affairs to exist. Gotham's Sunday Concerts.-First Minstrel-"What's

Second Minstrel (gloomily)—"Our manager has signed for six weeks in New-York, blank him."

I should think you'd like such a long stand."

"Hun'l Guess you haven't been there lately.

We've got to play every night, two matinees and twice on Sunday."

"Sunday."

on Sunday."

"Sunday!"

"Yes, blank the luck; got to give sacred concerts.

"Yes, blank the luck; got to give sacred concerts.

I've been ordered to dance a clog to the time of 'I

live been ordered to dance a clog to the time of 'I

want to be an Angel,' and play 'Old Hundred' on the
banjo with a back somersault at the end of each
line."—(Philadelphia Record.

MR. PEARSON'S OPINION OF MR. VAN COTT. From an interview in The New-York World. I have known Mr. Van Cott for some years and have every reason to believe he deserves the honor which has been shown him.

HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN D. B. H. ?

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is reasonably safe to say that the bonnet in which the liveliest Presidential bee of the period is now buzzing is worn by John M. Palmer.

A CRUCIAL TEST. From The St. Poul Pioneer Press. President Harrison's probity is about to undergo a very severe test. He is going on a fishing trip.

IT WAS NOT ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLIC. From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Certain diplomatic ear-marks throughout Stanley's letter lead to the suspicior that it was "edited" before it got into the hands of the press. If not, why did stanley, who is noted as a clear and concise writer, leave many important things in so vague a shape?

THEY NEED IT. From The Boston Traveller. The New-York Tribune again thorns the free-trade flesh by puncturing it with fine-pointed protection flesh. This time The Tribune gives the record of large amounts of lumber and leather sent from the United States to foreign lands.

OTHER TRAGEDIANS SHOULD NOT WORKY TOO MUCH.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Excessive smoking is undoubtedly injurious, but aspiring actors who are addicted to the cigar habit need not rashly-swear of accounce of the illness that has befallen Edwin Booth. Few of them resemble Edwin Booth to such an extent as to occasion any alarm among their friends.